ANSHEVITS, M.Ya.; VOL'FSON, L.I.; GUREVICH, I.B.; IVANOVA, N.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, L.I.; RODINA, R.I.; SKACHILOVA, N.N.; TURBINA, N.S. (Moskva)

Reactivity of patients to blood transfusion used with chemotherapy. Klin.med., 33 no.11:36-45 N '55. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz gemoterapevticheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. M.S.Dul'tsin) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov)

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, with chemother.)
(CHEMOTHERAPY, with blood transfusion)

SKACHILOVA, N.N.

Hemotherapy in prolonged acute nephritis. Sov.med. 20 no.2:58-62 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina i gemoterapevticheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. M.S.Dul'tsin) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta perelivaniya krovi.

(NEPHRITIS, ther.
blood transfusion in long-lasting acute cases)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, in various dis.
nephritis, long-lasting acute)

AL'PERIN, P.M., doktor med.nauk; GUREVICH, I.B.; DORNIKOVA, N.P.; LOGINOVA, F.I.; MURKUL', V.Ye.; RODINA, R.I.; SKACHILOVA, N.N.; TIKHONOVA, A.A.

Functional changes in hypertension following sleep therapy. Terap. arkh. 29 no.11:58-68 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova i gemoterapevticheskoy kliniki TSentral'nogl ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov)

(HYPERTENSION, therapy,
sleep ther. (Rus))
(SLEEP, therapeutic use,
hypertension (Rus))

SKACHILOVA, N.N.; GOLOSOVSKAYA, M.A.

A case of osteomyelopoietic dysplasia with unusual bone changes. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 3 no.5:52-54 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo fakul'teta. (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova i prozektury gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nity No.5 (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. P.P. Dvizhkov)

(BONE DISEASES, case reports
osteomyelodysplasia with unusual bone changes (Rus))

SKACHILOVA, N.N.; RODINA, R.I.

Erythroleucosis. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 4 no.4:35-40 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova i TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov).

(POLYCYTHEMIA VERA, erythremic myelosis (Rus))

AGRANENKO, V.A., kand.med.nauk; SKACHILOVA, N.N., kand.med.nauk

Compound treatment of acute renal insufficiency with the use of hemodialysis (artificial kidney). Sov.med. 25 no.5:10-18 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (kir. - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev).
(KIDNEYS--DISEASES) (KIDNEYS, ARTIFICIAL)

SKACHILOVA, N.N.; REVZIS, MG.

Chronic forms of infectious allergic myccarditis. Sov.med. 26 no.8:19-24 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov[deceased]) i 64-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glvanyy vrach G.V.Rodygina), Moskva.
(ALLERGY) (HEART--DISEASES)

AGRANENKO, V.A., kand.med.nauk; SKACHILOVA, N.N., kand.med.nauk;
CHKANIKOVA, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk

Hemodialysis operation ("artificial kidney") in acute renal insufficiency appearing after the intake of sulfanilamides. (MIRA 15:3)
Terap.arkh. 34 no.3:115-119 '62.

1. Iz pochechnogo tsentra (zav. - kand.med.nauk V.A. Agranenko) TSentral'nogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov [deceased]).
(SULFANILAMIDES--TOXICOLOGY) (RENAL INSUFFICIENCY)
(KIDNEYS, ARTIFICIAL)

CHAZOV, Ye.I.; ANDREYENKO, G.V.; SPEKTOROVA, Z.G.; RAYEVSKAYA, V.V.; MOISEYEV, S.G.; BABSKIY, Ye.B.; BREDIKIS, Yu.I.; KUSHKIY,R.O.; KALITEYEVSKAYA, V.F.; BEREZOV, Ye.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.; MEL'NIK, I.Z.; AGRAMENKO, V.A.; VINOGRADOVA, I.L.; SKACHILOVA, N.N.; VIKHERT, A.M.; ZAMYSLOVA, K.N., prof.; SOKOLOVSKIY, V.P.,prof.; BEYUL, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk; SOLOV'YEV, V.V.

Minutes of the meetings of the Moscow Society of Therapeutists. Terap.arkh. 35 no.1:112-118 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:9)
(THERAPEUTICS--ABSTRACTS)

SKACHILOVA, N.N.; AGRANENKO, V.A.

Cardiovascular activity during hemodialysis using the artificial kidney. Ter. arkh. 35 no. 7:73-83 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Pochechnogo tsentra (zav. - kand. med. nauk V.A. Agranenko) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. A. Ye.Kiselev).

AGRANENKO, V.A.; SKACHILOVA, N.N.; VINOKUROVA, G.P.

Functional state of the kidneys in acute renal failure caused by the transfusion of incompatible blood. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.5:31-38 My '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Otdeleniye posttransfuzionnykh oslozhneniy i gemodializa (zav. V.A. Agranenko) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir.- dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev), Moskva.

[illegible], N.L.: [illegible]

Changes in the arterial pressure and [illegible]gram in exchange blood transfusions. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.8:[illegible] (MIRA 19:3) Ag '64.

1. Otdeleniye gastrotransfusionnykh osloznheniy Tsentral'nogo ordena Len na Instituta gematologii i pereliyaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev), Moskva.

AL'PERIN, P.M., prof.; SKACHILOVA, N.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, T.I.

Effect of blood transfusions on cardiovascular activity in various myocardial diseases. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi. no.3:37-42 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1 Gemoterapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. P.M.Al'perin) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (direktor - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

FEDOROV, N.A., prof.; ALEKSEYEV, G.A., prof.; BERGOL'TS, V.M., doktor med.nauk; SKACHILOVA, N.N.

Current aspects of experimental and clinical hematology; based on data of the 10th International Congress on Hematology. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.3:49-55 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Devstvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Fedorov).

RUD', E.Kh.; SKACHILOVA, S.Ya.; KOPYLOVA, K.V.

Polarographic analysis of commercial zinc benzoate. Zav. lab. 27 no. 12:1454 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Krasnoyarskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka.
(Zinc benzoate) (Polarography)

L 27998-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6009874 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0069/0069

INVENTOR: Savitskiy, A. V.; Skachilova, S. Ya.; Neugodov, P. P.; Ratushenko, G. V.; Arkhipova, Z. V.; Falev, V. M.; Badayev, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of polyolefins. Class 39, No. 178982. [announced by State Scientific-Research Institute of Polymerization Plastics, Experimental Plant (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass, eksperimental'nyy zavod); Central Scientific-Research Laboratory of Reagents (Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya reaktivov)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 69

TOPIC TAGS: olefin, polymerization, polymer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method of obtaining polyolefins by polymerization of Alpha-olefins in a medium of an inert hydrocarbon solvent with heating in the presence of a catalyst consisting of a mixture of dialkylaluminum chloride and a heavy metal compound. To speed up the process of polymerization and expand the variety of heavy metal compounds, chelate derivatives of orthovanadic acid are suggested under the general formula $VO(OR)(OX)_2$, where R is the hydrogen or alkyl and X is the remainder of the chelating agent. Methylether of vanadium orthohydroxyquindate is the chelate derivative of orthovanadic acid suggested for use. [LD]

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 13Aug64 UDC: 678.742

Card 1/1 CC

SKACHINSKIY, A.

Your memory. IUn.tekh. 4 no.1:11-12 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Mnemonics)

SKACHKAUSKAYTE, R. A., Cand Med Sci — (diss) "Arterial blood circulation of cerebellar peduncles," Moscow, 1960, 14 pp, 250 cop. (Second Moscow [redacted] State Medical Institute im Pirogov) (KL, 44-60, 133)

SKACHKO, A.

United States - Defenses

Budget for 1951/1952 of the American warmongers. A. Skachko. Sov. fin. 12, No.4, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SKACHKO, Aleksandr Borisovich, kand. ekon. nauk; KURINA, Ye.A., red.; BERLOV, A.P., tekhn. red.

[War and peace budgets; state budget of the U.S.S.R. and the federal budget of the U.S.A.] Biudzhet mira i biudzhet voiny; o gosudarstvennom biudzhete SSSR i federal'nom biudzhete SShA. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3, no.23). (MIRA 11:10)
(Russia--Budget) (United States--Budget)

SKACHKO, Aleksandr Borisovich; BORISOVA, K., red.; ULANOVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Whom does the U.S.budget serve] Komu sluzhit biudzhet SShA. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1959. 85 p. (MIRA 13:3)

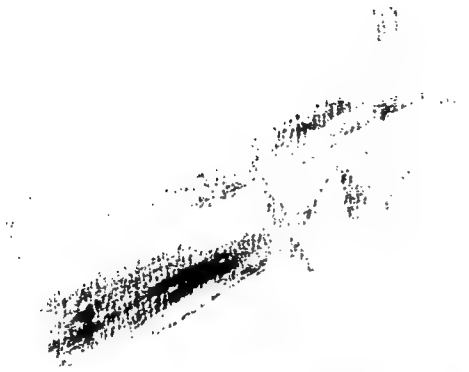
(United States--Budget)

VASIL'YEV, Pavel Grigor'yevich, dotsent, kand.ekonom.nauk; DROBOZINA, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna, kand.ekonom.nauk; PAVLOVA, Lidiya Petrovna, kand.ekonom.nauk; PADEYSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, dotsent, kand.ekonom.nauk; POPOV, Andrey Nikolayevich, kand. ekonom.nauk; SKACHKO, Aleksandr Borisovich, dotsent, kand.ekonom. nauk; MOSKVITINA, L.P., red.

[Finance of capitalistic states; textbook] Finansy kapitalisticheskikh gosudarstv; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva, M-vo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniia SSSR. Vses.zaochnyi finansovo-ekon.in-t, 1959. 434 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Finance)

BOLDYREV, B.; SKACHKO, A.

"Money, credit and finances of the European people's democracies" by V.P.Komissarov, A.N.Popov. Reviewed by B. Boldyrev, A.Skachko. Den.i kred. 19 no.10:86-90 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Europe, Eastern—Finance) (Komissarov, V.P.)
(Popov, A.N.)



TYL'CHEVSKIY, K.I.; SKACHKO, A.N.

Device for determining the compressibility and resistance of soils to a displacement by small-surface dies with lateral load. Sbor. trud. NIIosn. no.55:93-98 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SKACHKO, A.S.; STRASHUN, S.S.

Small-sized vertical marine steam engine. Biul. tekh. ekon. inform. no.9:72-74 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Marine engines)

KOZHEVNIKOV, V.P., inzhener; UZIYENKO, A.M., inzhener; KUSTOBAYEV, G.G., inzhener; SAVEL'YEV, G.V., inzhener; SKACHKO, F.P., inzhener.

Increasing the productivity of a No. 2 blooming mill. Stal' 17 no.1:47-52 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rolling mills)

KOL'DUKOV, N.B.; KONNILAYEV, A.N.; SKACHKO, I.N.; AKHROMENKOV, A.A.; KRUGLOV, A.S.

Studying the parameters of the motion of particles in a pseudo-fluidized bed by the radioisotope method. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.7: 13-18 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Moskva i Institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(Fluidization) (Radioactive [illegible] rs)

30
24B

L 53865-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Peb DIAAP JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5017241 UR/0170/64/000/007/0025/0032

AUTHOR: Kondukov, N. B.; Kornilayev, A. N.; Akhromenkov, A. A.; Skachko, I. M.; Kruglov, A. S.

TITLE: Study of the parameters of particle motion in a fluidized bed by the radioisotope method. II. Particle kinematics

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 7, 1964, 25-32

TOPIC TAGS: particle motion, fluid mechanics, chemical labelling, radioisotope

ABSTRACT: This paper presents an analysis of the results of an experiment described in an earlier paper by the authors (Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, No. 7, 1963). Graphs are given showing the paths of the paeticles in the vertical and horizontal directions in a mono-dispersion fluidized bed. The velocity components of the particles in the bed are obtained. A discussion is given of the errors in the method. Orig. art. has: 8 graphs.

Card 1/2

L 53865-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017241

2

ASSOCIATION: Institut po pererabotke nefti, Moscow (Institute of Petroleum Processing); Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Moscow (Institute of Chemical Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 03May63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, ME

NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002 JPRS

Card 2/2

SKACHKO, K.G., inzh.

Transistorized megohmmeters. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;energ. 6
no.1:103-106 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy elektrotekhniki.

(Ohmmeter)

SKACHKO, K.G., inzh.

Some special features in the calculation of amplifiers with galvanic coupling for automatic control systems. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.11:23-30 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina).

L 22367-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6013607 SOURCE CODE: UR/0143/65/000/009/0091/0097

57
B

AUTHOR: Skachko, K. G. (Engineer)

ORG: Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute im. V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin (Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Standard stages of semiconductor amplifiers 15

SOURCE: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Energetika, no. 9, 1965, 91-97

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor device, transistorized amplifier, electronic circuit, DC amplifier

ABSTRACT: In certain cases sufficiently accurate formulas for calculating the parameters of individual stages are required in order to "assemble" a transitorized amplifier with fixed gain factors with respect to voltage, current, and power, or to design a complete skeleton diagram for replacing individual elements in these cascades. It is best to split this diagram into a series of passive and active coefficients characterized by their transmission factors ($0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$) and gain factors ($1 \leq K \leq \infty$). But while the practical calculation of the passive circuits usually presents no difficulty, the situation is different so far as the active circuits are concerned. In practice, six standard common-emitter stage circuits may be isolated from the multitude of different modifications of the active circuits; these six

UDC: 621.375.4.001.024

Card 1/2

L 22367-66
ACC NR: AP6013607

circuits are the circuits most often used in DC and AC amplifiers in automatic equipment. In this connection, the author presents tables of formulas for calculating the basic parameters of loaded amplifier stages: voltage gain factor K_U, current gain factor K_I, and input R_{in} and output R_{out} resistances. These formulas are derived by means of matrix method of calculation on the basis of T-shaped common-emitter equivalent circuits of real transistors. Calculations based on these formulas are in satisfactory agreement with experimental data. These formulas are sufficiently graphic and convenient for the comparative evaluation of different amplifier-stage circuits, particularly with respect to amplifiers with galvanic inter-cascade connections. Orig. art. has: 6 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 30Dec64 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 04081-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6025418 SOURCE CODE: UR/0143/66/000/007/0039/0047

25
B

AUTHOR: Skachko, K. G. (Engineer)

ORG: Leningrad Electromechanical Institute im. V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin) (Leningradskiy elektromekhanicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Calculation of amplifying circuits with a regulating transistor

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 7, 1966, 39-47

TOPIC TAGS: amplifier design, transistorized amplifier

ABSTRACT: The aim of the article is an investigation and a comparison of the most widely used variants of double cascade amplifiers with a regulating transistor. Figure 1. shows a circuit of this type.

UDC: 621.375.4.001.24

Card 1/3

L 04081-67
ACC NR: AP6025418

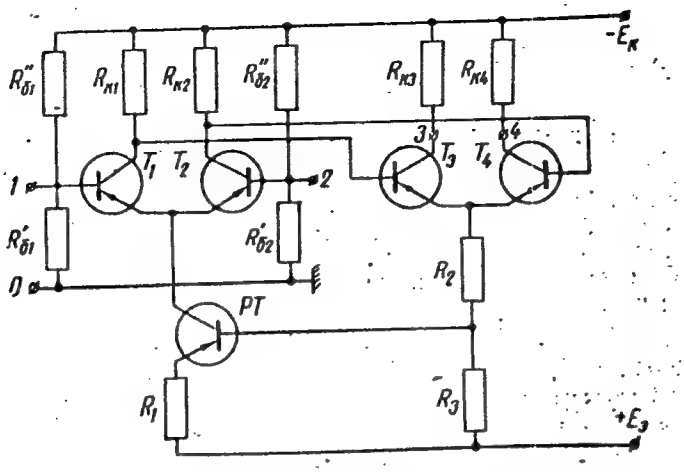


Fig. 1. Diagram with transistors with the same type of conductivity.

A second diagram shows a diagram with transistors with opposite conductivity. The investigation shows that the use of regulating transistors in a circuit with negative reverse connections is very

Card 2/3

NOVIKOV, V.A., inzh.; SKACHKO, K.G., inzh.

Transistorized devices for high-quality autcmatic control systems. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 9 no.1:26-30 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina). Submitted September 13, 1965.

SKACHKO, M.

The tomorrow of radio broadcasting and television. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.5:21-22 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Golova Komitetu radiomovlennya i telebachennya pri Radi Ministriv URSR.

(Telecommunication)

SOV/32-24-9-11/53

AUTHORS: Gudymenko, K. F., Belyy, M. U., Skachko, M. A.

TITLE: The Luminescence Method for the Checking of Alkaline Baths for Tinning (Lyuminestsentnyy metod kontrolya shchelochnykh vann luzheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 9, pp 1066-1067 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reduction of tin from the tetravalent to the divalent state constitutes one of the main disadvantages of the baths mentioned in the title. Therefore, a speedy, sensitive method for the determination of minimum quantities of divalent tin is of particular importance. Sn^{2+}-ions can luminesce in some solvents, whereas Sn^{4+}-ions do not possess this property. On the basis of this fact, the present method has been evolved. Baths of the following composition were investigated: 10 g/l free base, 6,8 g/l sodium acetate, and 90 g/l sodium stannate. The luminescence was produced by means of ultraviolet light of 200-250 mμ wave length, directed through a quartz lens onto the cuvette containing the solution to be tested. Prior to determination, the test samples taken were diluted with sulfuric acid. A diagram for the automatic control of the checking process is

Card 1/2

The Luminescence Method for the Checking of Alkaline Baths for Tinning

given. There are 2 figures and 2 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko)

SKACHKO, M.F.; UZHOV, V.N.

New Russian apparatus for control of air pollution. Gig. sanit., Moskva No.1:21-24 Jan 52. (CIML 21:4)

SKACHKO, M. F., kan., UZHOV, V. N.

Smoke Prevention - Moscow

Thorough smoke elimination at Moscow's electric power station. Gor. khoz, Mosk, 26, no. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952.

UNCLASSIFIED.

SKACHKO, M.F.; UKHOV, V.I.

Purifying smoke gases from large power stations of cinders. (In: Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Vsesoyuznaya gosudarstvennaya sanitarnaya inspektsiya. Ochistka promyshlennykh vybrosov v atmosferu. 1953, p.91-108) (MLRA 7:1)

1. Trest "Gazoochistka" Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti. (Air--Purification)

SKACHKO, M. F.

2851. MODERN ENGINEERING MEANS OF COMBATING POLLUTION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR. Skachko, M.F. and Uzhov, V.N. (Gor. Khoz. Mosk. (City Econ., Moscow), 1955, (8), 21-26; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (13), 42147). Designs and performance of electrostatic precipitators and dry and wet mechanical dust catchers are examined. Examples are given of electrostatic precipitation of ash (in DGP filters) and acid fog (in KP filters), dry removal of ash (in cyclones and louvre type ash catchers), and wet removal of lead particles and vapour (in the foam catcher and turbulent washer), etc. Schemes are described for removing mercury vapour, hydrogen sulphide, chlorine and sulphur dioxide from industrial gases. Future tasks in this field are considered.

SKACHKO, M.

Let's clear the atmosphere of harmful exhausts. Sov. profsoiuzy 7 no.14:34-36 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Upravlyayushchiy trestom "Gazoochistka."
(Air--Purification)

SKACHKO, V.A

AUTHORS: Skachko, V.A. and Merenkov, N.P. (Engineers) 133-6-13/33

TITLE: A new method of deoxidation and desulphurization of steel with an improvement in its quality. (Novyy sposob raskisleniya i desul'furatsii stali s uluchsheniyem yeye kachestva).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, No.6, pp.521-522 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A method of deoxidation of steel in ladle using steel tubes filled with aluminium ("Stahl U. Eisen", 1954, No.5) was tested and compared with the usual method of introducing aluminium on rods. Steel made in a 3 ton basic electric arc furnace by a scrap-carburising process without oxidation under a white slag was preliminary deoxidised with ferromanganese (calculated on 0.5-0.8% Mn) and tapped into two ladles. In one ladle deoxidation was carried out with 45% ferrosilicon which was placed on the bottom of the ladle and with aluminium introduced on a rod. The addition of ferrosilicon to the other ladle was made similarly, but aluminium was introduced in 2-3 tubes, 15-18 mm in diameter and 1000 mm long, made from sheet steel 1.2 to 2 mm thick (Fig.1). The proportion of aluminium introduced with two tubes was 250-300 g/ton and with three tubes from 300 to 600 g/ton. The holder used for the immersion of tubes into the ladle is shown in Fig.2. After retaining

Card 1/3

A new method of deoxidation and desulphurization of steel with an improvement in its quality. (Cont.) 133-6-13/33

in the ladle for 2-3 min the steel was teemed into moulds. From each ladle 5 experimental specimens were cut for the macroinvestigation. The degree of desulphurisation with aluminium introduced in tubes was higher than with aluminium introduced in rods: 35.9% as against 14.2%. With increasing additions of aluminium (in tubes) the degree of desulphurisation increases and sulphide segregation decreases with an improvement of the microstructure of ingots. An increase in slag basicity has a positive influence on the desulphurisation of metal in the ladle (Fig.3). In order to study the influence of the new method of deoxidation (aluminium in tubes) on the mechanical properties of carbon steel, similar experiments were carried out when smelting Steel 50. Ingots made (dia.80 mm, length 200 mm) were forged into rods 14 x 14 mm from which specimens for tensile and impact tests were made. Chemical composition and mechanical properties of heats investigated with deoxidation with aluminium in tubes (numerator) and in rods (denominator) are given in Table 1. An improvement in the properties of steel obtained by deoxidation with aluminium in tubes is explained by the solution of a part of aluminium in steel and its interaction with nitrogen with the

Card 2/3

A new method of deoxidation and desulphurization of steel with an improvement in its quality. (Cont.) 133-6-13/33

formation of nitrides, which leads to obtaining a fine grain metal. In all experimental melts the content of oxygen in steel from ladles deoxidised with Al in tubes, was approximately twice smaller than in those deoxidised with aluminium in rods. The sulphur content was also smaller by 0.007 - 0.025%. The modifying influence of aluminium introduced in tubes was also confirmed by the microstructure of steel - non-metallic inclusions were of a globular form and situated inside the grains. Mechanical properties of Steel 5 by the new method were superior to similar carbon and low alloy steels (Table 2). There are 2 tables, 3 figures and 8 references including 7 Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Central Repair-Mechanical Works of the Donbassenergo. (Tsentral'niy Remonto-Mekhanicheskiy Zavod Donbassenergo).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

S/128/60/000/007/011/017
A105/A033

AUTHOR: Skachko, V.A.

TITLE: Deoxidation and Desulfurization of Steel by Aluminum

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 7, pp. 43-44

TEXT: The object of the tests described in this article was to establish the possibility of melting high-quality steel by reduction in the ladle and separate addition of ferrosilid and aluminum. Experimental tests were carried out under industrial conditions with 35 Л (35L) steel in the ДСН-3 (DSN-3) electric arc furnaces with acid and basic refractories. The charge consisted of carbon steel scraps, casting waste and of 5% reduced cast iron. Deoxidation in the furnace was effected with ferromanganese. The final deoxidation was achieved by two methods: addition of ferrosilid into the ladle prior to tapping and of aluminum pieces fastened to a metal bar (I), or by identical additions of ferrosilid and aluminum through pipes fastened on a holder (II). Tests showed that the sulfur content in acid and basic steel was lower in melts obtained by the second method (see Table). Fig.1 shows the effect of

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Deoxidation and Desulfurization of Steel by Aluminum

the residual aluminum content in the steel on the shape of the shrinkage cavity. Comparative tensile strength and ductility data of castings with 350-400 g aluminum per ton of 35L steel are shown in Fig.2. The oxygen content in finished steel is 0.0029-0.0042%. Residual aluminum is determined by the duration of holding the metal in the ladle before Al is added and amounts to 0.02-0.03%. The tests made it possible to determine the maximum quantities of aluminum permissible in carbon steels used for forging and rolling, i.e., % Al = 0.005 (%C) and in carbon steel used for shaped casting, or steel with adjustable grain dimensions % Al = 0.005 (%C) + 0.0185 which coincides with the data by N.N. Dobrokhotov (Ref. 10) for 100% utilization of aluminum. The tests showed that optimum results are achieved by the separate addition of ferrosilid and aluminum, the latter in the form of bars coated with lime. The use of hot-rolled tubing is not advisable because of its adverse effect on the solution of aluminum and its uniform distribution within the metal. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 10 references; 9 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

Card 2/5

S/133/60/000/009/001/015
A054/A029

AUTHORS: Skachko, V.A., Engineer and Sbezhnev, P. D., Engineer

TITLE: An Efficient Method for the Deoxidation of Steel by Adding Aluminum in the Ladle

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 9, pp. 789-793

TEXT: With regard to the dynamics of steel deoxidation and the conditions which influence the cleaning of the metal to free it from the products formed during this process, deoxidation tests were carried out in two stages: first, with relatively weak deoxidizers (Mn, Si) and then with Al as a very efficient deoxidizing agent, which not only enters into reaction with the remaining oxygen, but also modifles the metal inasmuch as its residuals form compounds with sulfur and nitrogen. In the tests meltings of identical composition (0.28-0.39 %C) were used and the final deoxidation took place in two ladles (of 3-3 t) according to the following two variants: in the first the deoxidizers were added simultaneously: ferrosiiicon at the bottom of the ladle before tapping, while aluminum was added during pouring. In the second variant the deoxidizers were added separately, ferrosilicon as in variant I, while aluminum was added in a forced manner, in the form of rods fixed in a holder. The rods, coated with an

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S/133/60/000/009/001/015
A054/A029

An Efficient Method for the Deoxidation of Steel by Adding Aluminum in the Ladle

iron sheeting 0.5 mm thick, were put into the ladle after the tapping of the metal was finished, and after a holding time of the metal in the ladle of 2-3 minutes. 35 ∩ (35 L) type steel was used in the tests, treated with the scrap process. The phase composition of the metal was investigated on sections of the specimens (90x240 mm), the chemical structure by electrolysis, the Al content spectroscopically, the gas-saturation by vaccum melting. The second method of deoxidation (with separate and forced adding of aluminum) proved more efficient: the oxygen content of the finished metal was lower than in the ladle and in the structure of inclusions the quantity of fluid-mobile manganese silicates increased to over 50 %, while that of the dispersed hard corundum particles decreased. The presence of free Al in the liquid metal prevented the secondary oxidation, while it can be kept within such limits which almost entirely eliminate the unfavorable influence of aluminum nitride on the steel quality (Refs. 9, 10). On account of the coalescence and the flotation of the products of oxidation reaction, the quantity and the character of non-metallic inclusions are modified favorably (Ref. 11), a considerable part of the sulfides is removed from the metal, while the remaining sulfides are irregularly placed in the volume of the metal, not affecting remarkably the steel quality (Ref. 4). The

Card 2/3

... the Ladle

... viscosity and at the same time promote ... quently that of aluminum par-
... from the metal (Refs. 2, 3, 4). The separated
... deoxidizers and the forced addition of Al to the ladle
... out with a special apparatus (described and illustrated
trare). The superiority of this method is shown also by a table and some graphs, representing the oxygen, aluminum and oxide inclusion content in the steel, according to the conventional and to the new process, the influence of aluminum content on the quantity of sulfur, etc. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 12 references: 10 Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Stalinskiy sovnarkhoz (Stalino Council of National Economy)

Card 3/3

KLIMENOK, B.V.; PIRKIS, L.N.; SKACHKO, Ye.V.; KESAREV, M.P.

Using aqueous solution of carbamide for removing paraffin from diesel fuels. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz. no.7:83-89 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Urea) (Paraffins) (Diesel fuels)

S/125/61/000/001/013/016
A161/A133

1.2300 also 1173

AUTHORS: Kirdo, I.V., Skachko, Yu.N.

TITLE: Resistance welding of stainless steel tubes by radio-frequency currents

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1961, 75

TEXT: The quantity of stainless steel tubes needed in the Soviet Union is growing, and the requirements cannot be met by the present seamless tube production methods and welding by tungsten electrode in argon or helium. Welded tube production is cheaper and simpler but the welding speed is too low - about 1 m/min. Besides, it is difficult to produce welds with durable anti-corrosion properties. The Institut elektrosvarki im.Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute im.Ye.O.Paton AS UkrSSR) has developed a method and the equipment for welding tubes with radio-frequency currents, and one such machine has started operation at the Yuzhnotrubnyy Plant. The first in the USSR lot of commercial pipes welded by this method has been produced. The

Card 1/3

Resistance welding of stainless steel tubes...

welding unit of the machine, developed by the Electric Welding Institute, differs from analogous foreign designs and designs under development at NIITVCh im. Vologdin in that way that the induction current is supplied to the edges of the welding joint. This feature makes the design extremely simple. There are no parts subject to wear, the tube surface cannot be damaged by the electrodes, the welding process is stable and the machine simple to control. The welding current frequency is 70 kc, and the existing standard generators can be used without rebuilding or screening to suppress radio interferences. The major advantage is the high quality of welds produced a high welding speed. Thus, e.g., tubes from 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel with 2 mm wall are being welded with 27 m/min speed on the "10-60" pilot machine at the Yuzhnotrubnyy Plant. The speed is limited by the mechanical design, not by the generator. The consumption of electric power is considerably lower than with other welding methods, for the heat penetrates only a little into the tube edges. The metal structure in the narrow heated zone does not change much, and the corrosion resistance of the weld is high. The outer fin is removed from the joint by an ordinary cutter device during the welding process. The continuous removal of internal fins is a complex problem which has not been solved satisfactorily as yet. Therefore, it was suggested as a temporary so-

22945
S/125/61/000/007/001/013
D040/D112

1.2300

AUTHORS: Kirdo, I.V., Skachko, Yu.N., Oleynik, I.K.

TITLE: Resistance welding of longitudinal tube seams by radio-frequency current

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no.7, 1961, 7-14

TEXT: The article presents results of experiments with practical application of a new high-frequency welding technology - by induction. Radio-frequency welding had been suggested in 1946 by A.V.Ulitovskiy (Ref.1: A.V.Ulitovskiy, i dr. [and others], Author's Certificate kl. 21 h No.72290 of 8 June 1946), and this method (Fig.1) is coming into use. It is mentioned that higher frequency (450 kc) is used abroad for an analogous welding method than in the Soviet Union (70 kc). No screening of the generator is needed at 70 kc, but the lower frequency causes double current consumption due to deeper heat penetration into the tube edges. On the basis of results of NIITVCh experiments at the Moskovskiy trubnyy zavod (Moscow Tube Plant) and the Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut Elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor", im. Ye. O.Paton AS UkrSSR) the contacts were replaced by an induction coil (Fig.2).

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S/125/61/000/007/001/013
D040/D112

Resistance welding ....

Tubes from carbon and stainless steel were welded in the experiments, all 38 mm in diameter and with 2 mm-thick walls. The welding speed reached with stainless steel tubes was 27 m/min. The lower speed reached with carbon steel, 22 m/min, is explained by the difference between the physical properties of the steels, and the three times higher resistance of the carbon steel. Tests of tubes welded by this method showed they had the same properties as seamless tubes. The corrosion resistance of joints of tubes welded by radio-frequency current was higher than that of welds produced by an argon-shielded arc. It was found that intense sparking was not necessary for obtaining joints with a strength equal to that of the base metal. It was obvious that the advantage of the method is higher with smaller carbon steel tube diameters, and it is recommended to determine by trial the proper maximum tube diameter up to which the application of this method is economically justified. The new technology includes removal of the burr on the tube inside by an oxygen jet immediately after upsetting of the tube between the rolls, when the burr is still hot. The design of one of the first oxygen nozzles is shown (Fig.5). The oxygen jet out of the nozzle slit is thin and wide, and is directed across the burr. The burr was removed fully

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Resistance welding ....

and continually at welding speed. The tube surface at the seam was sufficiently smooth and the remainders of the burr did not exceed the tolerance of tube wall thickness. Slag blown off the seam by the jet could be separated easily from the walls by knocking on the outside of the tube. One "10-60" argon arc welding stand at Nikopol'skiy Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod (South Tube Plant in Nikopol') has been re-equipped for induction welding with a 200 kw ЛЗ-207 (LZ-207) tube generator. A strong water jet was used to protect the ferrite core from metal sputter. There are 5 figures and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: W.C.Rudd, High Frequency Resistance Welding, "Welding Journal", No.7, 1957; L.A.Jonston, F.G.Trotter, G.F. Brassart, Performance Record of the Thermatool High Frequency Resistance Welding Process, "British Welding Journal", No.4, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O.Paton AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1961

Card 3/5

KIRDO, I.V.; SKACHKO, Yu.N.

Radio-frequency welding of brass tubes. Avtom. svar. 16 no.11:44-50 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.

SKALENKO, A.M.

Calculating thermal processes in welding with radio frequency currents. Avtom. svar. 17 no.2:11-18 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.

L 41331-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
Pf-4 WVH/MJW/JD/HM/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5005004 S/0125/65/000/001/0075/0075

AUTHOR: Kirdo, I. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Skachko, Yu. N. (Engineer); Polukhin, V. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: H-f welding of longitudinal joints in large-diameter steel pipes

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1965, 75

TOPIC TAGS: hf welding, steel pipe welding

ABSTRACT: So far, h-f welding has been used in the USSR for 12—76-mm-diameter pipes and can be used for pipes up to 150-mm diameter. A further step is reported: pipes of 529-mm diameter made from St3 and 19G steels with a 7—12-mm-thick wall were welded at 8 kc. The power was supplied by two PVV-100-8000 h-f generators connected in parallel. With an available power of 180 kw, the rate of welding was up to 4.5 m/min; rates of up to 15 or 30 m/min are expected. The strength of the weld is equal to or higher than that of the base

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L 41331-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005004

metal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Institute of Electric Welding, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SKACHKO, Yu.N.

Electromagnetic parameters of the welding circuit in high-frequency welding. Avtom. svar. 18 no.10:41-47 O '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.

SHIFRIN, M.; SKACHKOV, A.

Automatic boiler plant control system on the whaler "Slava."
Mor. flot 18 no.1:12-15 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Vsesoyuznogo TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta imeni akademika A.N. Krylova (for Shifrin).
(Boilers, Marine) (Automatic control)

KNEREL', G.M.; LERNER, Ya.N.; POZDEYEV, V.I.; POPOV, V.A.; REZNIK, M.Ya.; REYFER, Ya.A.; SKACHKOV, A.I.; STEPANOV, M.N.; KHAL'TUNEN, V.V.; KHRAPOVA, Ye.I.; SHREDER, B.L.; STERTSER, O.N.; AVRUSHCHENKO, R.A., red.; KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Fifty years of the Leningrad tramway] 50 let leningradskogo tramvaia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1957. 231 p. (MIRA 11:1)

(Leningrad--Street railways)

SKACHKOV, A.I.

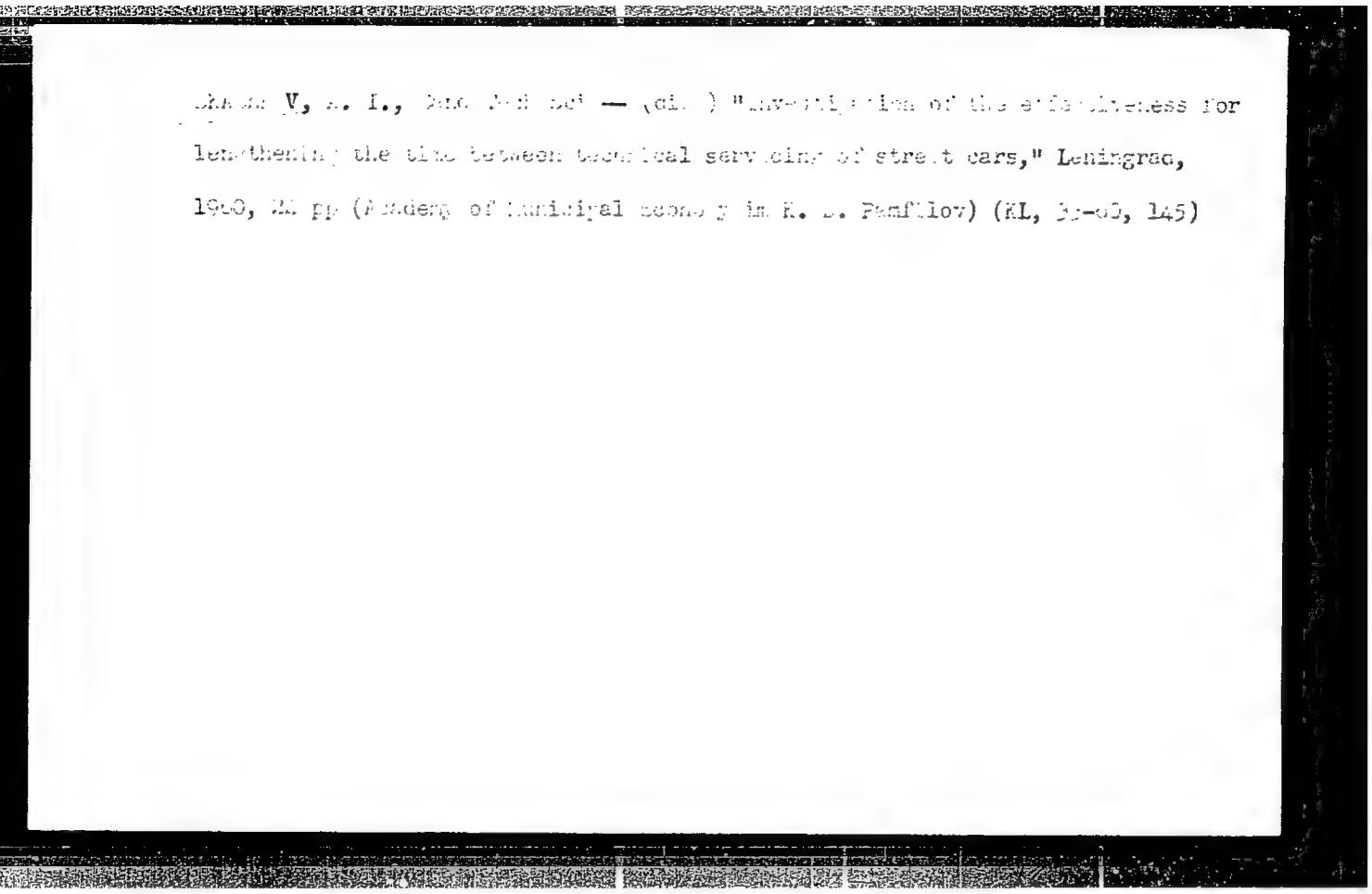
Possibilities for extending periods between the inspections of streetcars. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 9 no.7:12-14 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Nachal'nik Tramvayno-trolleybusnogo upravleniya Leningrada.
(Leningrad--Streetcars)

SKACHKOV, A.[

New method for inspecting streetcars. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 9 no.12:9-10 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nachal'nik Trambayno-trolleybusnogo upravleniya, g.Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Streetcars--Maintenance and repair)



Kharin V, A. I., [illegible] — (dis.) "Investigation of the effectiveness for lengthening the time between technical servicing of street cars," Leningrad, 1960, 22 pp (Academy of Municipal Economy im K. D. Pamfilov) (KL, 37-60, 145)

SKACHKOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; MOLODYKH, I.A., red.; UCHITEL', I.Z., red. izd-va; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Present-day methods of streetcar maintenance and repair]Sovremennye metody tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia tramvainykh vagonov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1962. 133 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Streetcars--Maintenance and repair)

SKACHKOV, A.I.

[Roofing] Krovel'nye materialy. Izd. Akad. Arkhit. SSSR., Moskva, 1946. 269 p. (MLRA 7:5)
(Roofing)

1. SYACHKOV, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Concrete Construction

7. Use of line-sand concrete in rural construction, Sel'. stroi., 7, No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

SKACHKOV, A. I.

[Production and use of pressboard made of reeds in rural building] Proizvodstvo i primenenie kamyshita v sel'skom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1955. 66 p. (MLRA 8:12)

(Building materials)

SKACHKOV, A.

Dug wells made of reinforced concrete rings. Sol'.stroi. 11 no.11:25 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Tekhnik-stroitel' Grachevskoy Mashinno-traktornoy stantsii Lipetskoy oblasti.
(Reinforced concrete construction) (Wells)

SKACHKOV, A., inzhener-arkhitektor.

Stove defects and methods of correcting them. Sol'.stroi.8 no.6:24 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Stoves)

ACC NR: AP6035837 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0041/0041

INVENTOR: Berezinskiy, V. I.; Vol'fenzon, M. N.; Zakharov, G. A.; Il'in, A. G.; Pavlova, Ye. A.; Skachkov, A. M.; Shifrin, M. Sh.; Eydlin, I. I.; Yung, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: System for automatic regulation of the steam-main operation of a marine turbine unit. Class 14, No. 187041

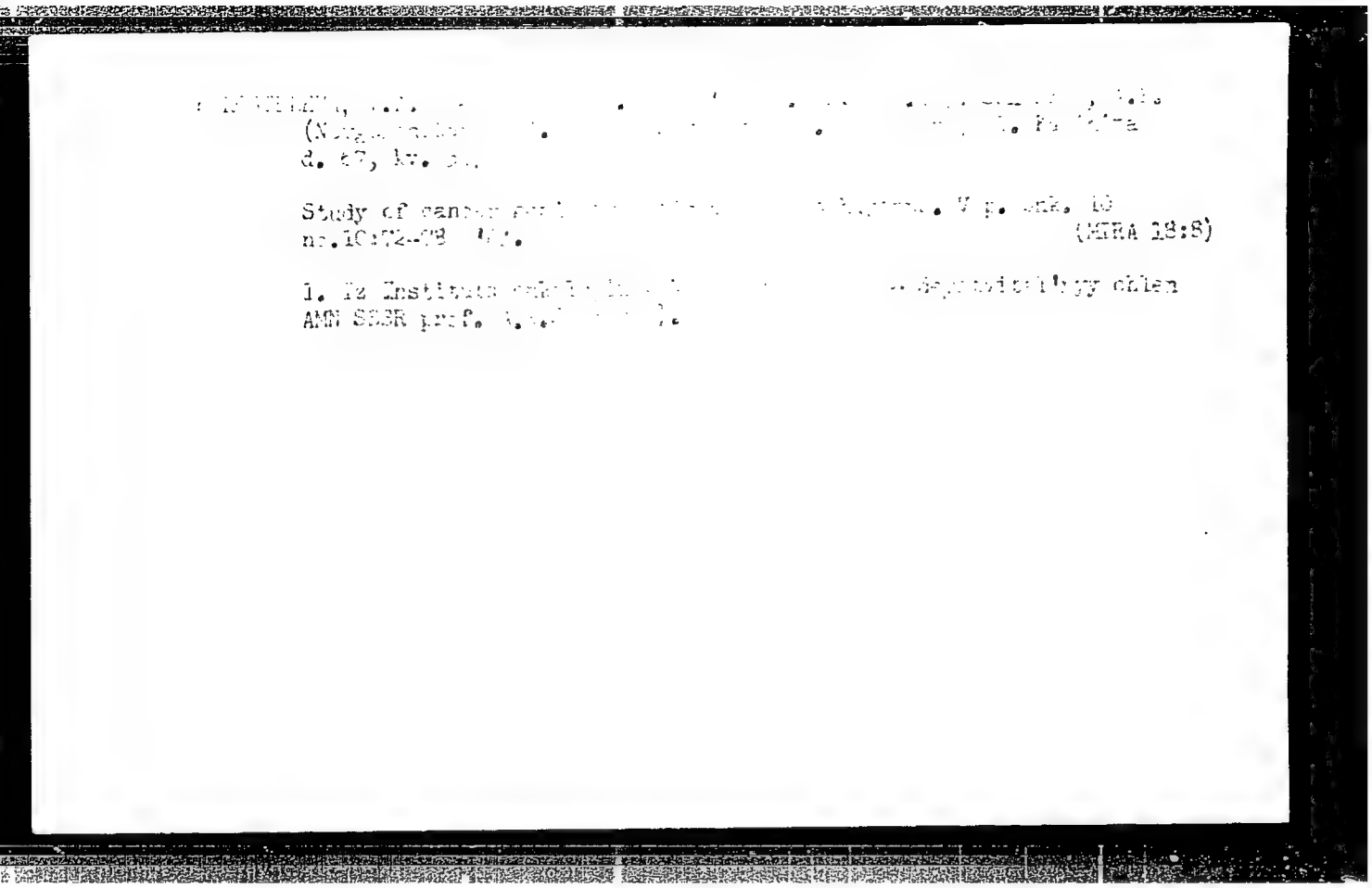
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 41

TOPIC TAGS: turbine, steam turbine, engine turbine system, marine engine, marine engineering, pressure regulator, automatic regulation

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a system for the automatic control of steam-main operation in marine-turbine units with steam takeoffs connected to units requiring dissimilar pressure, miantained by the use of pressure regulators, and to the cooled-steam circuit. To provide for the regulators' independent operation and to improve their functioning, the pressure regulators are connected parallel to the cooled-steam circuit. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.125-225.1-531.8



SKACHKOV, A.S., inzhener.

Automatizing the vulcanization process of automobile tires. Mekh.trud.rab. 7 no.5:50 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Vulcanization)

5(1) SOV/112-59-5-9635

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 169 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Skachkov, A. S.

TITLE: Automating Tire Manufacture

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Avtomatiz. khim. i koksokhim. proiz-v, M., Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 174-202

ABSTRACT: Examples are cited of automating tire manufacture at Soviet and foreign plants. Automating the treatment of ingredients and preparation of rubber mixes, assembling processes, and curing is considered. Nineteen illustrations. Bibliography: 11 items.

Card 1/1

NOVOPOL'SKIY, V.I.; NIKITIN, V.V.; SKACHKOV, A.S.

Photoelectric device for measuring power losses in automobile tire rolling by the inertia method in a testing machine. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.11:31-35 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tires, Rubber—Testing)

PRIKLONSKAYA, Natal'ya Vladimirovna; SKACHKOV, Aleksey Sergeyevich; KUPERMAN, F.Ye., red.; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhn. red.; PANTELEYEVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Rapid methods of rubber compounding] Skorostnye metody prigotovleniia rezinovykh smesei. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 419 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Rubber machinery)

AUTHOR: Skachkov, B.I. SOV/136-58-6-16/21

TITLE: Preparation of High-purity Crystalline Zinc Sulphide (Prigotovleniye kristallicheskogo sul'fida tsinka vysokoy chistoty)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 6, pp 94 - 95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A.D. Pogorelyy's method (Ref 1) of preparing pure zinc sulphide failed to give sufficiently large crystals. In the author's method, 100 - 125 g of zinc sulphide precipitated with hydrogen sulphide (64.25% Zn, 31.58% S, 0.48% O_2, 0.10% Ca, 0.02% Mg and 0.05% Na) were heated in an evacutated 35-mm diameter quartz tube (Figure 1) for 2 hours at 80 - 105 °C and then at 980 °C for 4 hours (on a vacuum of 0.001 - 0.0009 mm Hg being obtained, the tube was not evacuated further). The product obtained was sorted according to colour: crystals which were transparent and without a yellow tint contained 1.5×10^{-5}% Fe and under 10^{-6}% Cu and were free from zinc oxide or sulphate. For obtaining a pure powder

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Preparation of High-purity Crystalline Zinc Culphide

heating need be effected at only 90C °C.

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

SOV/[illegible]/21

AUTHOR: S[illegible]ov, B.I.

TITLE: Secondary Reactions in the Oxidation Process of Zinc Sulfide (O vtorichnykh reaktsiyakh v protsesse okisleniya sul'fida tsinka)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, Nr 11, pp 25-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author, who has studied (ref.12) the mechanism and kinetics of the reactions of metal sulphides and sulphates, in particular the secondary reactions of zinc sulphide oxidation, describes his experiments in this field. These were carried out with pure, dry, synthetic products passed through a 0.074 mm aperture screen. The apparatus (fig.1) consisted of a 29 mm diameter tube furnace in which the material was placed in a boat in a stream of dry nitrogen of [illegible] cm3/sec. Provision was made for measuring the temperature (450-900°C) and the flow and composition of the exit gas. The thermal dissociation of zinc sulphate was found to proceed (with the formation of an intermediate, basic-salt compound) in a manner characteristic (fig.2) of consecutive reactions and

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Secondary Reactions in the Oxidation Process of Zinc Sulphide

showing a pronounced autocatalytic character. In the presence of the sulphide the rate of decomposition in the kinetic range was found to be greatly increased and Zn^{65} was used to study the mechanism of the reaction: the formation of a basic sulphate was detected. Further confirmation of direct participation of Zn^{2} in its reaction with the sulphate was the absence of sulphur trioxide in the gas phase and the autocatalytic nature of the reaction was established. Finally it was shown that at calcining temperatures the reaction between zinc oxide and sulphide is very slow. There are 4 figures, 5 tables and 14 references of which 11 are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

Card 2/2

SKACHKOV, B.I.

Distr: 4E4j/4E2c

Roasting of fluidized zinc concentrates in the medium of air enriched with oxygen. B. I. Skachkov. *Tsvetnye Metally* 31, No. 2, 28-35(1958). [redacted] scale lab. expts. with fluidized bed roasting of Zn concentrates showed that furnace productivity can be increased by 200% and Zn extn. by 2% when the air was enriched to 50% O content. The flue gas contained 22% SO_2. Calcd. steam recovery was 1.2 tons per ton concentrate roasted. E. M. Elkin

SKACHKOV, B.N.

1 - F/W

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Skačkov, B. N. Qualitative picture of the behavior of the integral curves in the neighborhood of a singular point in one case. Vestnik Leningrad. Univ. 9 (1954), no. 8, 65–69. (Russian)

Take a real three-dimensional system:

(1) $$\dot{x}=Px+X(x)$$

where P is a constant matrix and the components of X are power series beginning with terms of degree at least two. Lyapunov has discussed the general case where P has one characteristic root zero and has singled out the special case where a regular transformation reduces (1) to the form

(2) $$\dot{x}=\alpha x+\beta y+X,\ \dot{y}=\gamma x+\delta y+Y,\ \dot{z}=Z(x, y, z)$$

where the real parts of the characteristic roots of

$$\begin{Vmatrix}\alpha & \beta\\ \gamma & \delta\end{Vmatrix}$$

have the same signs, and the vector (X, Y, Z) behaves like X in (1) save that the three components vanish for $x=y=0$. The z-axis is thus a line of singularities, there is a general solution $z=c+f(x, y, c)$ and the author discusses the character of the integral curves as the constant c varies. *S. Lefschetz* (Princeton, N.J.).

Stand

Call Nr: AF 1108825

Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress (Cont.) Moscow, Jun-Jul '56, Trudy '56, V. 1, Sect. Rpts., Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.

Mention is made of Lur'ye, A. I., Yerugin, N. P. and Pliss, V. A.

There are 3 references, all of them USSR.

Card 20/80

SKACHKOV, B. N.:

SKACHKOV, B. N.: "Problems of stability in general, and the quality of regulation for certain systems of differential equations." Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Science.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 1956. Moscow.

Skachkov, B.N.

1-FW

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Skachkoff, B. N. On the stability of a class of non-linear systems of automatic regulation. Vestnik Leningrad. Univ. 12 (1957), no. 1, 46–56, 208. (Russian. English summary)

The author considers a control system characterized by the equations

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\eta}_1&=a_{11}\eta_1+a_{12}\xi\\ \dot{\eta}_2&=a_{21}\eta_2+a_{22}\xi\\ \xi&=f(\sigma),\quad \sigma=a_{31}\eta_1+a_{32}\eta_2-\xi,\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

where the a_{ij} are constants, $a_{11}<0$, $a_{21}<0$, and $f(\sigma)$ satisfies $f(\sigma)=0$ for $\sigma=0$ and $\sigma f(\sigma)>0$ for $|\sigma|>0$ in addition to the usual continuity and unicity assumptions. Lur'e [Some nonlinear problems of the theory of automatic regulation, Gostehizdat, Moscow-Leningrad, 1951; MR 15, 707] has shown that under certain conditions on the parameters of (1) there exists a positive definite function

$$V=\int_0^\sigma f(\sigma)d\sigma+B_1\eta_1^2+B_2\eta_1\eta_2+B_3\eta_2^2,$$

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where the last three terms represent a positive definite quadratic form, such that $\dot{V}$ is negative definite by virtue of (1). By using Lur'e's result and a theorem due to Pliss [Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) **103** (1955), 17–18; MR **17**, 152] the author obtains a set of sufficient conditions, too detailed to reproduce here, for the asymptotic stability in the large of the trivial solution of (1). *L. A. Zadeh.*

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SKACHKOV, B.N.

Problems of stability on the whole and regulation qualities for certain systems of differential equations. Vest. LGU 12 no.13:67-80 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Mathematical physics) (Differential equations) (Equations, Simultaneous)

SKACHKOV, B.N.

SKACHKOV, B.N.

Problems of stability on the whole and regulation qualities for certain systems of differential equations. Part 2.[with summary in English]. Vest. LGU no.19:35-46 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Differential equations)

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S/043/60/000/001/007/014
C 111/ C 333

16.9500 (1031, 1121, 1132)

AUTHOR: Skachkov, B. N.

TITLE: On the region of stability of some nonlinear control systems

PERIODICAL: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 1, 1960, 100-103

TEXT: Let the control system

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\eta} &= r\eta + n\xi \\ \dot{\xi} &= f(\eta, \xi) \end{aligned} \qquad (1)$$

be given, where $f(\eta, \xi)$ is a continuous function of its arguments, where

$$f(\eta, \xi)\big|_{\sigma=0} = 0, \quad \sigma f(\eta, \xi)_{\sigma \neq 0} > 0 \qquad (2)$$

($\sigma = p\eta - \xi$); r, n, p -- real constants,

$$r < 0 , \qquad (3)$$

$$n > 0 . \qquad (4)$$

Card 1/2

On the region of stability . . .

After having proved in his former paper (Ref.1: Voprosy ustoychivosti v tselom i kachestva regulirovaniya dlya nekotorykh sistem differentsial'nykh uravneniy. I. [Questions of the stability on the large and of the quality of control for some systems of differential equations]. Vestnik LGU, No. 13, 1957) that the condition

$$1 + \frac{|np|}{r} > 0 \qquad (7)$$

is sufficient for the stability of the system (1) in the large, now the author shows that (7) is also necessary.

There is 1 figure and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1959

Card 2/2

69759

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AUTHOR: Shakhov, E.N.

TITLE: On the Stability of Some Nonlinear Systems of Differential Equations

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, 1960, No-2, pp. 164-167

TEXT: The author considers the system

(1) $\dot{x} = Bf(x)$,

where B is a real quadratic non-singular matrix of the order n, x and f(x) are n-dimensional vectors, the components $f_i(x)$ are continuous functions of x_i, where

(2) $x_i f_i(x)\Big|_{x_i \neq 0} > 0 \quad (i=1,\ldots,n)$.

The point x = 0 is the single position of equilibrium of (1).
Theorem 1: If the matrix $B = \|b_{ik}\|_1^n$ is so that

(3) $A'a < 0, \quad a > 0$,

where a is a positive vector,

(4) $A = \|a_{ik}\|_1^n, \quad a_{ik} = |b_{ik}| \ (i \neq k), \quad a_{ii} = b_{ii}$,

Card 1/2

SKACHKOV, B.N.

Stability of a nonlinear system of differential equations. Vest. LGU 15 no.19:126-127 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Differential equations)

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S/043/60/019/004/006/015
C 111/ C 333

AUTHOR: Skachkov, B. N.

TITLE: On the Stability of Some Non-Linear Systems of Differential Equations

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, 1960, Vol.19, No.4, pp.126-127

TEXT: The author considers the system

(1) $\dot{x} = B(t,x)\, f(x)$,

where x and f(x) are real, n-dimensional vectors, the components $f_i(x)$ of f(x) are continuous and B(t,x) is a real quadratic matrix with continuous bounded elements. Moreover let x = 0 be the only position of equilibrium of (1) and let

$$x_i\, f_i(x)\,\Big|_{x_i \neq 0} > 0 \quad (i = 1, \ldots, n).$$

Theorem 1: If it is $B(t,x) = \| b_{ik}(t,x) \|_1^n$, so that

(2) $A'a < 0, \quad a > 0$ (' denotes the transposed matrix),

Card 1/2

L1606
S/043/62/019/004/001/004
D237/D308

AUTHOR: Skachkov, B.N.

TITLE: On the stability of the zero solution of the differential equation of the nth order

PERIODICAL: Universitet. Leningrad. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, v. 19, no. 4, 1962, 56-61

TEXT: The stability of trivial solution of

$$x^{(n)} + p_1(t)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + p_{n-1}(t)x' + p_n(t)x = 0, \quad (1)$$

where $p_1(t) \dots p_n(t)$ are real and continuous in t and satisfy

$$l_i^- \leqslant p_i(t) \leqslant l_i^+ \quad (i = 1,2,\dots,n) \quad (2)$$

for some constants l_i^-, l_i^+, is investigated. The author proves two theorems. Theorem 1: If (1) is such that some numbers

Card 1/3

On the stability ...

$$a_k = \lambda_k + i\mu_k \ (k = 1,2,\ldots n), \ \mu_k = 0 \ (k = 2l + 1,\ldots,n); \\ \lambda_{2j-1} = \lambda_{2j}, \ \mu_{2j-1} = -\mu_{2j} \ (j = 1,2,\ldots, l, \ 0 \leqslant 2l \leqslant n). \Big\} \quad (3)$$

satisfy

$$\lambda_k < 0, \ \lambda_k^2 - \mu_k^2 > 0 \qquad (k = 1,2,\ldots,n). \qquad (14)$$

and

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} L_k^* \gamma_k + \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} |L_k| \gamma_k + |L_{n-1} + \mu_n^2| \gamma_{n-1} + (-L_n + \lambda_n)\gamma_n < 0 \quad (22)$$

where L's are polynomials, then the trivial solution of (1) is stable. Theorem 2: If the roots of the polynomial

$$L(x) = \sum_{s=0}^{n} l_s x^{n-s}, \quad l_s = \tfrac{1}{2}(l_s^+ + l_s^-), \quad (s = 0,1,\ldots,n) \qquad (23)$$

satisfy (14) and

Card 2/3

SKACHKOV, B.S., inzh.; AGAFONOV, V.B., inzh.

Operational characteristics of the TE3 diesel locomotive during the winter months. Elek. i tepl.tiaga 2 no.12:18-19 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Diesel locomotives--Cold weather operation)

KOSTIN, A.P.; SKACHKOV, B.S.; IBREV, V.N.

Improve the quality of manufacturing water rheostats. Elek. i tepl.tiaga 3 no.2:44 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Depo Len'ki, Tomskaya doroga.
(Electric rheostats)